Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1684.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash; one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awt15F

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS,

And all disorders of the Breast and Lungs,

Church's Cough Drops

Is a medicine unequalled by any other in the world.

CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify, that I have been cured of a most severe Cough, Cold, and violent pain in my breast, by taking only a few doses of Dr. CHURCH's Cough Drops. CHARLES BEVANS,"

Sail Maker, Spruce street wharf, Philadelphia.

From a London Paper.

To Dr. CHURCH.

SIR,

Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave, by your invaluable medicine, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a most dreadful asthma for about twenty-three years. I never for years got any rest, my cough was so troublesome in the night; and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short that I could not walk across my room. Providentially hearing of your Cough Drops, I too, them; and, through taking them alone, I am now blessed be God! restored to perfect health. My case is well known to the members of the Ebenezer Chapel, in Lincoln's-Inn-Field, of which I am also a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any inquiry concerning the truth of what I say. I am, Sir, your grateful servant,

NATHANIEL LANGWORTHY,
No. 8, Smith's-court, Great Windmill street, Hay-market.

Witness,
N. LANGWORTHY, jun. No. 40,
Pultney street, Golden-square.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

Are prepared and sold (only) by the inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Medicine Store, No. 1 South Third-street, next the Market, Philadelphia; and by appointment, at New-York, by Messrs. Staples and Co. 169 Pearl-street, and Miss Wedman, 112 William-street.

Dr. Church may be consulted every day, at his office, 158 South Front-street, Philadelphia.

January 9. 3aw3w

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mtf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made very agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,

The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,

NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,

No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,

Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c

December 27 3tawtf.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the

ship DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent white, White lead, Red lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master; WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Ictéroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. *3m§

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

December 20 §

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine streets.

December 26. cotf

War-Office of the United States,

January the 1st, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought advisable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.

Jan. 7. d6w

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Bastas	Sannas
Guez-nahs	Tanda Cossacs
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

To BE SOLD,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.

January 11 §

W. HAYDON,

Delineator of Drawing—from London,

(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

*** The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers. Jan 3.

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ot

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

To be Exchanged for

British, German, or India Goods,

IN THE PACKAGE;

A tract of valuable Land

In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.

Inquire of the Printer.

Jan. 15. §

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.

January 4, 1798.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer
Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Com'py.

January 8 m&Tw4w

Copper for Sheathing,

For Sale, by

SIMON WALKER,

Pine-street, near Fifth.

January 29 d1w

Flax Seed for Sale.

Apply to GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25 South Third street.

Jan. 27. dtf

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

To be had at a moderate price—Enquire at No. 138, Arch-street.

Jan. 27. d2w

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

The Subscriber

INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-sixth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. eot26thF

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

City Commissioner's Office,

January, 12th, 1797.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said Commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street to the south side of Mulberry-street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulberry street, to the south side of Chesnut street to be under the superindance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfrm

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PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subscriber is emboldened to issue proposals for printing by subscription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their first meeting in 1775, to the present time.

This work shall be printed with a new type, made for the purpose; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—cash to be paid on delivery.

It is needless to say any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the scarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is sufficient to justify the printer in his hope of meeting with that success, which he is certain the enterprize deserves.

JOHN PARKER.

Jan. 27. d 6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r.*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. §

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

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60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, midling well proportioned; he has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three suits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kersey trowsers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE.

Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. *6t2aw

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has experienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

Dec. 8. 22wtf.

The holders of the notes, acceptances, endorsements and other engagements of Edward Fox, for account of James Greenleaf, are hereby notified, that Wednesday, the 14th February next, is the last day, on which they can admit subscriptions to the fund assigned to them for the payment of said engagements; and that those holders, who do not on or before that day make their subscriptions, will be excluded from the benefit thereof.

Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Jan. 29. dtf

IN THE PRESS,

And speedily will be Published,

A PLAN

for establishing a GENERAL MARINE SOCIETY, and Systems of Regulations therein:

Written at Sea, in the year 1794:

Now printed for the benefit of that Institution,

BY THE AUTHOR.

"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almost useless purpose which taking the seamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading vessels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all those seamen of skill and courage on board ships of war, would give them protection and secure their safety. We have enough for both purposes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. "Money may buy "all naval stores, except mariners; but, unless a "supply of them is preserved, no wealth will be "able to procure them."

January 30. §

Surveyor General's Office.

December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 §tuF2wtm

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested. And those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Cathrall,
John Haworth, } Administrator.
Samuel Wilcox.

January 27. w&s4w

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 13, corner of Arch and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Ran away the 25th of December, 1797, a Negro Man,

about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion; when spoke to and called by his name he has a quick sharp look out of his eyes and shews the white of them very much; has taken all his cloathes with him, which are, a new kersey great coat, a grey broad cloth and close bodied coat, a striped vest, nankeen breeches, silk stockings and ruffled shirts, and a number of other cloaths. The said Negro understands farming, and is a good shoemaker and carpenter; he can read and write tolerably well—It is likely he may forge a pass. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that I get him, shall have Thirty Dollars reward, paid by the subscriber, SUSANNAH MEDFORD, living in Still Pond, Maryland, Kent county.

N B. The above Negro is 29 years old.

January 2 6t

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De LA GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co.m nov. 15.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY,—No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

149th Day's Drawing—Dec. 4.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
49		9741		20768		33016	
903	x	10018		21712	x	34121	x
1607	x	190		773		857	
623		410		914		35289	x
807		736		22191		356	
967		11245	20	23176		36124	
2272	20	479		246		158	
473		558		382		777	
511		12353	x	884		37100	
977	x	13060	x	24293		511	x
3251		699		25845		525	25
962		14483		26056		38278	
4281		772		272		41075	
5169	x	877	x	27179	x	108	
573	x	15940		894	x	484	
713		16384	x	791	x	006	x
6036	x	611		28038		42741	
314		732		148	x	987	x
327		17645		444	x	43496	
453		703		29573		45052	
454	x	997		730		264	
606	x	19031		964		48573	x
7961	x	062		31865		49046	
8705		20620		32756	x	155	
940	20	641		742	x	216	

150th Day's Drawing—December 9.

644		12926		23505		36115	
908		13029		24038		545	x
998	x	031	20	084	x	37002	20
1571		425	x	555		233	
985		470		599	x	38196	
2118	20	598		736		297	
3202		14116		25011		326	
701		133		224	x	408	x
4790		697	x	360		39035	x
909	x	15046		921		062	
5427	25	285		26002		504	
617	x	476	x	213	x	609	x
973	x	814		843		750	
6125	x	17200		878		40207	
227		636		27176	x	663	x
293		714	x	28017		41046	
596		18173		299		941	
7362		471		842		42002	
463		568	20	891		367	
677		576		29708	x	674	
8624		19041		30316	x	968	
782		134		531		43178	
9292	x	148		31000	x	454	
473		545		003		635	
501		20047		218	x	44246	
856	x	101		32176		485	x
955	x	103	x	839		45652	x
10208		151	x	987		797	
367		21488	x	33912		47011	
537		711	x	34006		115	x
837		795		529	x	528	
11038		22067		616	50	48128	
267	x	258		966	20	150	x
796	x	558		35022		221	
862		611		055	20	236	
12794		782		783	x	537	
835		767		814			
877		897		36030			

RICHMOND, Jan. 21.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The revenue bill, which has occupied the attention of the House of Delegates in committee of the whole for eight or ten days past, was finally rejected, on Wednesday. Ayes 70 Noes 72. By this bill it was contemplated to lay an additional tax on lands, lots and houses in towns of 50 per cent—also on merchants according to the amount of sales; on gold watches 12s. on silver watches 3s. on clocks 6s on dogs (all over two which shall be kept at one place) 3s. annually; on all ordinary licenses ten dollars; on horses one hundred per cent. and the interest of all monies loaned——per cent, &c.

The bill passed by the house investing county courts with power to establish and regulate ferries, has been rejected by the senate.

The petitions for dividing counties, for lotteries, and for the relief of sheriffs, have been generally rejected.

A bill passed the house of delegates, compelling pedlars to obtain a license annually (for which they are to pay twenty dollars) of some county court within the state.

A new revenue bill was on Thursday last brought forward and engrossed for a third reading, in substance nearly the same as the one rejected, except that an additional tax is therein contemplated, of twenty-five per centum on slaves. The bill in this shape it is supposed will pass, as an additional revenue cannot be dispensed with.

The two following bills have received the sanction of both houses of the general assembly:

A bill to amend an act, entituled "An act to suppress unlawful gaming," which goes to destroy all billiard tables, &c. by declaring that any person who shall allow the game of billiards, pharo, A B C, E O, or any other game of the kind, to be played in any house of which he has the possession, shall incur a penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars, and all monies exhibited at such games are liable to be seized by the by-standers. This act is to commence and be in force from and after the 8th day of March next.

And a bill "To amend the act, intituled an act concerning election of members of the general assembly. The election by this bill will take place on the 3d Monday in March, throughout the commonwealth, after the 1st day of January next (the same day on which the elections of Congress are held.)

LONDON, November 11.

Yesterday admiral lord Duncan and his officers attended at the board of admiralty to receive instructions from the lords commissioners relative to their joining the fleet of observation, destined for further service in the North Seas before the winter season sets in.

The Dutch admirals de Winter and Muner also waited on the board with the undertaker, for directions for the funeral of the deceased admiral D'Reintjies.

Admiral de Winter being closely pressed the other day at dinner for a toast or sentiment, gave "The health of Miss Duncan."

The Duncan robe, and the Duncan cap, are now all the rage; and nothing is to be seen but plaid ribbands.

Thomas Paine has published *a letter to the people of France on the Revolution of the 18th Fructidor*; after an encomium on the present constitution, he justifies the measures taken on the 18th by the directory as indispensably necessary at that period, when a faction was ardently labouring to overturn the republic. He concludes with some reflections on the present state of England and France, and asserts, that the latter, notwithstanding the navy of her enemy, must prove victorious at last. We shall present our readers with some extracts from this work.

It has been frequently remarked, that almost every leader of the Belgic, as well as of the French revolution, has fallen a sacrifice to one or the other. One of the last votaries to insurrection is the famous Van Eupen, who headed the democrats of Brussels, under the reign of Joseph II. The directory have at last found out, that this revolutionist is not sufficiently republican for their purpose, and they have accordingly banished him from the soil of Belgium.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 1.

By Authority

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fifth Congress of the United States:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

AN ACT

Providing for the payment of the interest on a certificate due to general Kosciusko.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay to general Kosciusko, out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, an interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the sum of twelve thousand, two hundred and eighty dollars, and fifty-four cents the amount of a certificate due to him from the United States from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, to the thirty first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved.—January 23th, 1798,
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

MR. PENNO,

In Porcupine's gazette of the 11th of January 1798 I observe a paragraph, which states that the communication made to you sometime ago from Virginia, that the council had refused the public bell to the Federal Judge, is stated to have been incorrect. as your correspondent, the author of that communication, conceives himself in duty bound in order that you may not appear improperly committed, to give you a statement of a few of the fact. If Porcupine's "best possible authority" meant that no order, refusing the use of the bell was entered on the journals of the council; so far he is I believe correct, at least, I have understood so from more than one of the members of that body. But, if he meant that the keeper of the bell received no such orders from the lieutenant governor, who, it is understood, considered himself at the head of the Executive, from a supposed interregnum, and which were acquiesced in by several of the members, he is certainly very incorrect, as may be known by application to the judge who, if he chose, could entertain you with the circumstance of one of those very honourable gentlemen's waiting on him for the express purpose of offering apologies.

TRUTH.

N.B. Should further contradictions from "best possible authority" appear, I shall consider myself as bound to give a full statement of the business with the names of the several actors as it is understood and believed in Richmond, although it is not my wish to particularize.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

From a volume of Sermons published lately, called "*The Scot's Preacher.*"

"Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth, and all as yet was quiet at the sepulchre; death held his sceptre over the Son of God; still and silent the hours passed on: the guards stood by their post, the rays of the midnight moon gleamed on their helmets, and on their spears; the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and sorrow; the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star, arising in the east, announced the approach of light; the third day began to dawn upon the world, when on a sudden the earth trembled to its centre, and the powers of heaven were shaken; an angel of God descended, the guards shrunk back from the terror of his presence, and fell prostrate on the ground; his countenance was like lightening, and his raiment was as white as snow; he rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre, and sat upon it. But who is this that cometh forth from the tomb, with dyed garments from the bed of death? He that is glorious in his appearance, walking in the greatness of his strength! It is thy Prince, O Zion! Christians, it is your Lord. He hath trodden the wine press alone; he hath stained his raiment with blood; but now as the first born from the womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection. He arises a conqueror from the grave; he returns with blessings from the world of spirits; he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun usher in a day so glorious! It was the jubilee of the universe.—The morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted aloud for joy; the Farther of Mercies looked down from his throne in the heavens; with complacency he beheld his world restored; he saw his work that it was good. Then did the desart rejoice; the face of nature was gladdened before him, when the blessings of the Eternal descended as the dew of Heaven for the refreshing of the nations."

From a late London Paper.

The following remarkable fact, a due attention to which may be the means of preserving the life of many a human being, cannot be too generally known. On Wednesday last the only child of Stephen Friar Gillham, Esq. of Sharfield, Burnwood, about a month old, was seized with a convulsive fit, which, in a short time, became so violent, that every moment was expected to be its last. As a dernier expedient, one of the servants provided a pigeon, and having plucked the feathers from its breast, applied that part of it to the pit of the child's stomach, who was apparently dead. At the expiration of 10 minutes the pigeon seemed much convulsed, and some symtoms of recovery were perceptible in the child. From this happy appearance the remedy was continued for near three quarters of an hour, when the infant completely recovered and the pigeon became so violently convulsed that it was with much difficulty the servant could hold it. In a few minutes after it died in the utmost agony, having effectually extracted that pain from the child which proved its own destruction. The convulsions of the bird were so strong, that its body was black all over.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Debate on Foreign Intercourse.

[Continued from yesterday's Gazette.]

THURSDAY—JANUARY 25.

The house having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing the means of Foreign intercourse, and Mr. Nicholas's amendment being under consideration.

Mr. Nicholas rose, expecting some other gentleman would have opened the debate, he said he had not held himself in readiness to enter upon a reply which he felt himself called upon to make to a number of observations which had been brought forward on the present occasion.

He had been represented in the course of the debate, as being in favour of monarchical governments, rather than republics, and as saying that republics were more dangerous to liberty than any other sort of government. The gentleman from Massachusetts had astonished him, when he declared that he had begun his speech, on introducing the motion to the house, by stating that republics were more liable to corruption, and more unfavourable to liberty, than despotic monarchies. He could not have supposed that such a position could have entered into any person's mind, and he was sorry to think any member should have deemed it necessary to go into arguments to prove the superiority of a republican over a monarchical government. He was surprised that arguments like these should be brought forward in answer to any thing which fell from him: because if there were a man on earth exclusively devoted to republican governments, it was he—for he would fly from a monarchical government as far as the earth would give him limits.

The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr Parker) had stated that the republican spirit had continually overturned monarchies. He knew it; and he would find nothing in his sentiments, which stated that republics were more liable to corruption than monarchies: but that republics were more liable to be destroyed by an excess of influence in the executive—and he said so again.

He was not so much surprised that the gentleman from Connecticut should have availed himself of the opportunity of making a declaration in favour of republican government, by misrepresenting what he had said, as hitherto he had given no substantial proofs of his attachment to it. He said by misrepresenting, because he had stated him as saying that every thing was to depend upon feeble minorities, in opposition to majorities. The word *feeble* minorities could not be so distorted. What he said was, that it would not be in the power of a feeble minority to attract the public mind to the danger, by which the government should be threatened, in case of the corruption which he predicted as possible to exist. It was to this appeal to the public mind—to the sentiments of the people over their misguided representatives, which he considered as the safeguard of a republic, to which he alluded. That gentleman had no apprehension from feeble minorities; but he feared the sense of the people should be awakened to the abuses of power in the department he had alluded to; for, it was the theory of gentlemen opposed to this amendmen, that it was not right to disturb the departments of government; and that the people ought not to trouble themselves about the execution of its measures.

A colleague of that gentleman's (Mr. Dana) had charged him with addressing the galleries, rather than the members of the committee. Upon this subject he wished to be understood. A clamour of this kind had frequently been raised. He was ready to confess, that he wished what he said not to be confined within those walls, but to go beyond them, and produce an effect upon the public mind; and if the doors of the house were to be shut, and there was no chance of his sentiments going abroad, his seat should be vacated to the first person who would accept of it.

But it was said that what had fallen from him with respect to the liableness of corruption to creep into republican governments, was a serious attack upon the republican system, itself; but he believed those gentlemen who were continually flattering the system, and thereby depriving the people of a proper caution, were greater enemies to this system of government, than those who advised caution against undue encroachments upon it.

Gentlemen had said, that the effect of this amendment could not be what he declared it to be, to operate at a distant time, and not immediately. The gentleman from Delaware had said, this could not be the case, except a new clause were to be introduced. This he knew, but there would be no difficulty in it. This difficulty had arisen from the want of caution in the drawer of the bill. Gentlemen concur in considering this provision as for a permanent establishment, though the latter appropriation was introduced merely as a temporary provision. It was originally so introduced—but having been repeatedly sanctioned, as the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) had declared it had, it ought now to have been considered equally permanent with the other.

It would be understood, Mr. N. supposed, by many persons who heard of this debate, that there was a party in that house who were dissatisfied as not being likely to get any office under government, and that therefore they were determined to obstruct governmental measures as much as possible. Insinuations of this kind had been made, and they would not fail of gaining credit with some people. His motive was entirely misunderstood. When he complained of the President's confining his appointments to office, to men of his own opinion, it was not because he wanted offices either for himself, or friends, but because he believed the measure would produce serious mischief to the public. Nor was it of any change of principle that he complained, because he believed it was no new practice; but it was because it held out an improper temptation.—It said, "Come and act with us, and you will be entitled to office."

The gentleman from South-Carolina had acquitted the supporters of this amendment of wanting the offices for themselves; he called them paltry, and unworthy of acceptance. He stated their ambition as going farther. Nothing would serve them but popular applause, and to have the direction of public sentiment. He considered this house as a theatre, upon which members acted for public applause. For his own part he did not think he possessed a talent for public speaking; but if the house were to be considered as a theatre, he thought that gentleman himself would make the most conspicuous figure upon the stage.

But the gentleman added, that this clamour of opposition had existed in other countries, and would continue to exist. It had existed, he said, in England many years—and this, he supposed, was to reconcile this country to it. The same predictions with respect to the excessive patronage of the Executive, Mr. N. said, had been made in that country, but disregarded. And he recommended that they should now be disregarded meaning, he supposed, that the people of this country would be contented to be in the same situation with the people of England. But if there was something in the situation of that country, which every unprejudiced man must think would have been better avoided, and which would have been avoided if the *clamour*, which the gentleman says is common to all countries, had been attended to in due time. This was an argument which ought to induce the people of the United States to attend in time to this *clamour*. Not that all clamour was to be attended to, but he doubted not but the people would be able to discriminate betwixt that which ought and that which ought not to be attended to.

He considered the subject of this bill as one of the most important that could come before the legislature; for he attributed all our misfortunes to this source. He tho't we ought to have no political connection with Europe; but to be considered, in relation to that country, as mere buyers and venders of their manufactures. With respect to this government, the power contended for, which would empower the executive to send ministers to every court in Europe, was every thing Read the constitution, and see what was committed to it and what would be its power, if this doctrine were to prevail. It would be the *screw* which could raise or sink the government at its pleasure. Was the declaration of war an important trust:—and would it not be in the power of the executive, if the ground contended for was established, to bring the country into such a situation, as to oblige congress to declare war? At present, there were few people who did not trace our situation to causes growing out of our diplomatic establishment. There was a difference of opinion, it was true, as to the conduct of the executive. Some tho't it perfectly unblameable, and proper; others declared it not only to be improper in itself, but intended to bring the country to the situation we are in. It was not important for him to enquire into this business; it was enough to shew that the President had at any time the power of producing this effect, when he pleased, and whether it was done by design or accident; it was the same thing to the country. Perhaps the actors in the business were the only persons who did not attribute our misfortunes to this source.

He believed we were placed in such a situation as always to be liable to be thus involved from our commercial connections. The commerce of this country would always create a partiality for Great-Britain; the extensive credits which were obtained from them, and the continual extension of that trade, would constantly operate that way. It would, therefore, require considerable caution to prevent too close a political connection being formed with that country.

But it was said there was no danger, and that in this question, the constitution and the people were on one side, and the *faction* or the supporters of this amendment, on the other. If this were true, he owned they ought to stop here; but he understood the constitution as speaking a very different language, and he thought that gentleman produced this doctrine merely by construction, in opposition to the plain meaning of the instrument. The constitution provided for the appointment of ministers by the President but it only gave him the power partially because their salaries were to be fixed by congress; that part of the constitution which declares that no money shall be taken from the treasury but by law, was an effectual check upon that power. Language could not be plainer. If it was doubted, whether the constitution, by giving the power of appropriation, meant to give a power over the thing to be provided for, another clause of the constitution would convince. The constitution says, "no appropriation for raising or supporting armies shall be for a longer term than two years:"—The power hereby meant to be given is very little doubted—he had never heard it denied by more than one gentleman on the floor of congress, and two or three privately, that it was intended to put it into the power of either branch of the legislature to reduce the military establishment, by refusing appropriations.—It is clear, therefore, that in making appropriations, the constitution understood that we should exercise a discretion over the thing to be provided for. Those who advocated a contrary doctrine, did not adduce their argument from the constitution. They barely asserted that it was so, and that those who would not believe it were *disorganizers*. Most of the gentlemen opposed to the amendment had insisted that the executive had the power of checking the legislature, but that it was not the intention of the constitution that the legislature should check the executive. This stood upon no better ground, than "it is so, because it is so."

The gentleman from Delaware had said that that house had no check upon the executive, because his powers were defined, and theirs were not. The question was, what is the definition of the executive power? They were endeavoring to ascertain what it was, and whether that house was not a check upon it, by having the power to refuse appropriations. But the gentleman had said that the house could not refuse to appropriate for the salary of the President or chief justice. Surely nothing could evince the weakness of gentlemen's arguments more than the introduction of such as these. Every one knew the house could not refuse to appropriate for the salaries mentioned, for this good reason, because the constitution forbade them. He thought that the reverse conclusion was the just one; that when power was taken away in particular instances, it was left in the general. The part of the constitution which forbids congress to appropriate for the military service for more than two years will shew the power meant to be given by the power of appropriation—Very few will deny (he never heard it denied by more than one on the floor of congress, and two or three privately) that it was intended that either branch of the legislature should have power to reduce the military establishment by refusing appropriations, and yet nothing is said but that the appropriation should recur every two years—the inference is perfectly clear, that the power of appropriation gives power over the thing to be provided for.

He thought it was necessary that the extent of gentlemen's doctrine should be understood.—The constitution says, no money shall be taken from the treasury but by law; but gentlemen say, the President has power to appoint foreign ministers; and to call upon the house for appropriations—they have before told the house he had the power to make treaties, and that when made they could not refuse appropriations to carry them into effect. So that he not only had the power to appoint ministers and make treaties, but to command the treasury to open at his will. Suppose the President and the senate were to make a treaty offensive and defensive (and they could make a treaty of this kind as well as any other) would not congress be driven into a war by force? So that not only the keys of the treasury were taken from them, but the power of determining the important question of war, if these doctrines respecting the power of the executive were founded.

The theory of gentlemen deserved serious attention. They tell the committee that each department of government has a check within itself, but that they have no check upon each other. How this theory was to be supported, he could not tell, except the different departments were never to touch each other in the exercise of their functions; or, when one approached the other, that other was to give way? How was the check of departments to be avoided? He could not understand it. It was well known that the Legislative, Executive and judicial departments of government ran into each other. The partition between them, if any at all, was extremely thin, and would not prevent their coming in contact.

But if it were possible that the doctrine should be correct, what would it lead to? The departments of government were not to check each other. Why not? One of the reasons assigned was because they have not the means of information in their hand, and therefore could not judge of what was proper to be done by their co-departments. All agree that the power of the executive may be abused: if so, he asked, where was the check against that abuse? If not vested in that house, in the power to grant or refuse appropriations as they see proper, where was the check? Was it in the people? Had they more information with respect to our foreign relations, or were they in other respects, better calculated to determine the abuse than that house? Or did these gentlemen impress it upon their constituents as a duty, to exercise this kind of guardianship over the executive? If this were enquired into, he believed that gentlemen used the same kind of *soporifick* at home, as were u-

fed in that houſe. "All your intereſts are ſafe; nothing can be done amiſs in government without ſome department diſcovering the miſchief." As he believed, therefore, the people were not directed to be upon the watch, and as they had not better information with reſpect to executive meaſures than that houſe, he ſaw no reaſon for transferring the buſineſs to them. Nor could the people correct the evil by election, as they had not the knowledge of facts upon which it was neceſſary to act.

Was it true, Mr. N. aſked, according to the practice of the government, that the departments had no check upon each other? Did not the judiciary conſider the acts of the Executive and Legiſlature? Certainly they did. There were inſtances in which the judges had decided upon the conſtitution and laws of the country, and in one inſtance, he believed they had determined for them, and in another againſt them.

Would gentlemen ſay that we had no power over the appropriation now under conſideration, in relation to the ability of the country to afford it, and the ſatisfaction of other public engagements? If they did ſay ſo the conſequence might be great diſorder in the finances, and the power of the executive would not only go to force appropriations, but to compel taxation.—If they admitted that in this reſpect the houſe of repreſentatives had power, it was putting the exerciſe of their conſtitutional duty on a moſt precautious footing: If the ſame thing was forbidden or permitted, according to the motive which induced it, there could be no doubt that the legitimate motive might always be aſſigned.

But it was ſaid there was no need of checking the Executive, becauſe the Senate was a check upon it. This was no check with reſpect to the office, it only related to the perſon appointed, and here the power was equally intereſted. The only difference was, that there were more wills to conſult in the Senate.

But it was ſaid the doctrine which he advocated was novel, and impoited, He tho't he had obviated the objection by producing the debate which took place at the firſt eſtabliſhed of the Diplomatic Corps; and he referred to the opinon of a gentleman who lived at a time when Party had not appeared to influence the opinions of men, who ſaid that it was competent for Congreſs to ſay whither miniſters ſhould be ſent, and whither they ſhould not be ſent. And he could ſay for himſelf, and his countrymen (for he never heard a different opinion in Virginia) that he never had an idea that the houſe had not this power, and therefore had it not to learn from any other Country. But the gentleman from Maryland ſaid yeſterday, that the doctrine was not only novel but that it had been decided againſt in three or four inſtances. In the Britiſh Treaty, he ſaid, the houſe decided againſt the power to refuſe an appropriation. If ſixty-ſeven members who voted on the occaſion, did not underſtand their votes, that might be the caſe; but he believed that would not be inſiſted upon. The gentleman was equally unfortunate in the other inſtances he adduced, as in none of them had the queſtion been decided againſt.

But it was ſaid, if even the houſe had the power, it ought not now to exerciſe it, becauſe the neceſſary information being lodged with the Executive, they could not form a proper judgment upon it. He believed, however, the houſe had a right to all information which related to ſubjects upon which they were called to act. But the committee had ſufficient knowledge on the ſubject, to determine there could be no connection between this country and Pruſſia, to render a miniſter neceſſary there; for no gentleman had even conjectured an uſe for ſuch a character at that court. He agreed that it was the duty of the Preſident to carry on the details of foreign correſpondence, where the Legiſlature determined to have miniſters, but he did not believe his power extended beyond this. But with reſpect to information, even the body who were called upon to concur in the appointment of miniſters, had no more than that houſe. The mere nomination was ſent to the Senate, without any thing more than the general reaſons for the meaſure.

The gentleman from Delaware gave a clue to the conſtruction of the conſtitution, which he did not mean to attach to the gentleman himſelf. He ſaid that the executive department was one which required ſupport in order to preſerve it; becauſe the hereditary chief magiſtrate of Great-Britain, with all the patronage he poſſeſſes, would not be able to ſtand againſt the Houſe of Commons if it were not for the members of venal boroughs. This doctrine was a little ſtrange, and when he heard gentlemen hold ſuch high notions of executive power, if the ſtrict letter of the conſtitution would not ſupport the doctrine he contended for, there would be a ſtrong temptation to ſtretch it, to counteract what appeared to him ſo repugnant to the ſpirit of a republican government.

He was told that he had introduced very unneceſſary topics into this debate, and that the increaſe of power and patronage in the Preſident, had nothing to do in this queſtion; but gentleman muſt allow, that if he ſincerely thought, that the power of determining what Foreign miniſters ſhould be employed was in that houſe, and he ſaw them employed where they could be of no poſſible uſe, that he was juſtified in bringing forward the diſcuſſion. But it was ſaid, the power was ſo ſmall, as to be unworthy of notice: but he ſuppoſed ſo far as the appointment to office was gone into without neceſſity, it was for the purpoſe of patronage. It was ſaid, however, that this patronage was not ſufficient to ground an alarm upon. Were they then to wait until the miſchief was done; It would be too late, when the ſyſtem was completely matured, to check it. It could only be done at its commencement. And when gentlemen ſaw that one of the objects of government had invariably been to increaſe officers and ſalaries, there was ſufficient cauſe for alarm. But it was further ſaid, that if there was danger out of the walls of that houſe, there was none in the legiſlature. He did not mean to inſinuate that majorities were produced by influence. He truſted if meaſures were brot forward, which were inimical to the public good, they would be rejected as they had heretofore been. He believed however, that this buſineſs of Foreign Intercourſe were it continued, might become dangerouſly influential on the legiſlature itſelf, as they had ſeen, from what had already taken place, that perſons for theſe appointments, were to be ſelected from men of a certain opinion in that body.

But no injury, it was aſſerted, could ariſe from executive influence, unleſs the office was permanent. An executive upon a four years leaſe, could do no harm. Mr. N. did not know that being in office only four years, prevented him from uſing his influence during that time; and in proportion to that influence, would be his efforts to retain his ſituation. He was not ſaying that theſe things had really happened, but that they might be reaſonably expected to take place. The committee were told, however, that ambition was only a legiſlative property. He thought he had made conceſſions enough, when he ſaid that legiſlatures might make encroachments in this way; he believed hiſtory would uniformly ſhew that executives had never failed to aim at an increaſe of their power.

When he was up before, one of the reaſons which he gave, for reſtraining the diplomatic intercourſe, was, that men only of a particular political opinion were appointed to office. Many of the gentlemen who oppoſed this motion, had acknowleded the fact, and were afraid only, that it might not always be obſerved. If this were the caſe, the appointment to office, could operate only to corrupt the public opinion, and influence the elections of the country. [Mr. Dana deſired to know to what extent, he conſidered the executive determination to go.] He replied, that he underſtood that no man was to be entruſted with an office who had found fault with executive meaſures. This had been ſeveral times declared, though it was true, the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts had endeavoured to ſoften the buſineſs by ſuppoſing that certain offices would be excepted. He ſaid, he would enquire into the operation of this determination. The gentleman from Penſylvania (Mr. Sitgreaves) ſaid, it was perfectly juſt, as the preſident muſt think himſelf *right*. He agreed that this principle ſhould go as far as it could; but the gentleman muſt acknowledge, that it was not a conſtitutional idea, that the preſident muſt be right. The conſtitution provided that he ſhould be elected every four years, in order that the people might judge whether he had acted right or wrong; for the Engliſh doctrine, "that the King can do no wrong," was not adopted in this country. Upon the principle of the preſident being always right, it had been ſaid that he ought not to appoint miniſters whoſe opinions would militate againſt their duty. But he might differ with the gentleman with reſpect to the extent of this opinion. He did not himſelf know, that it was neceſſary, at a time when we were deſirous of peace, to have a ſecretary of ſtate, whoſe manifeſtoes were calculated only for the eve of a war, and who ſeemed to be hurrying on as if it were conſidered that he poſſeſſed moſt merit who was moſt active in promoting a war. He agreed, that when a perſon's opinions diſqualified him from duly executing an office, the preſident would act right in not appointing ſuch an one; but he underſtood the determination to extend to all offices, which was proſecuting one half of the people of America, merely becauſe they have thought ſome of the executive meaſures wrong. Such a reſolution was equally unjuſt and illiberal, ſince it was not neceſſary that a collector, a military officer, &c. in order duly to perform his duty, ſhould have an opinion directly correſponding with that of the chief magiſtrate of the United States. If this principle were to be carried into the judiciary, could a man whom government called a *diſorganizer*, expect to find juſtice in a court formed of ſuch materials? The only operation of ſuch a principle in offices where particular ſentiments were not neceſſary to the execution of the duties of the office, muſt be the corruption of public opinion, it tends to deſtroy the freedom of elections, as well of the preſident, as of the legiſlature.

If gentlemen think that the preſident of the United States cannot ſupport his office, without a patronage ſimilar to that of the King of England, they are right in wiſhing for an extenſion of this influence; but he could not agree to yield it, becauſe he had ſworn not to do it. The example of England ought to be a ſufficient warning to the people of this country, how they ſuffer their executive to become corrupted; for the abuſes of that country would never have been borne to this day, had not the people been deceived into a belief, that they had a ſhare in their government, by repreſentation, which, in fact, they had not.

(The remainder of this ſpeech to-morrow.)

WEDNESDAY—JANUARY 30.

From the journal of yeſterday's proceedings in congreſs, it appears that the buſineſs which took place after the doors were cloſed, was as follows:

The houſe being cleared, Mr. Sewall ſtated, that he had been informed, in a manner which left no doubt of the truth of the fact, that, in the preſence of the houſe whilſt ſitting, Matthew Lyon, a member from the ſtate of Vermont, did this day commit a violent attack and groſs indecency upon the perſon of Roger Griſwold, another member of this houſe; and, in order to bring the buſineſs before the houſe, that he had prepared a reſolution, which he read in his place, and delivered at the clerk's table. A queſtion was then taken in the following words:

"Does the matter ſo communicated require ſecrecy.

This motion paſſed unanimouſly in the negative, and the galleries were opened.

The houſe then proceeded to conſider the motion made by the member from Maſſachuſetts, which was read as follows:

"Reſolved, that Matthew Lyon, a member of this houſe, for a violent attack and groſs indecency committed on the perſon of Roger Griſwold, another member, in the preſence of this houſe, whilſt ſitting, be, for this diſorderly behavior, expelled therefrom."

It was moved that the reſolution be referred to a committee, to be denominated "a committee of privileges, with inſtructions to enquire into the whole matter of the ſaid reſolution, and to report the ſame with their opinion thereon to the houſe."

This queſtion was taken by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Meſſrs. Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davis, Dennis, Dent, Evans, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hoſmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morris, I. Parker, Pinckney, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickſon, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Sprague, Thatcher, Thomas, Thomſon, Tillinghaſt, Van Alen, Wadſworth, J. Williams—49.

NAYS—Meſſrs. Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burgeſs, Cabell, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Dawſon, Elmendorf, Findley, Fowler, Gallatin, Gilleſpie, Gregg, Grove, Hanna, Harriſon, Havens, Heiſter, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Mason, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, J. Parker, Skinner, S. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams—44.

Ordered, that Meſſrs. Pinckney, Venable, Kittera, Iſaac Parker, R. Williams, Cochran, and Dent, be a committee for the purpoſe.

A motion was then made that the houſe come to the following reſolution:

"Reſolved, that the houſe will conſider it a high breach of privilege if either of the members ſhall enter into any perſonal conteſt until a deciſion of the houſe ſhall be had thereon."

A motion was made to add the following words to the end thereof:

'And that the ſaid Matthew Lyon be conſidered in the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms until the further order of the houſe."

The yeas and nays were taken upon this queſtion as follows:

YEAS—Meſſrs. Bartlett, Bayard, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dennis, Evans, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Hartley, Hindman, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, I. Parker, Pinckney, Rutledge, Sewall, Shepard, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Sprague, Thatcher, Thomas, Wadſworth—29.

NAYS—Meſſrs. Baer, Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount, Brent, Brooks, Bryan, Bullock, Burgeſs, Cabell, Champlin, Chapman, T. Claiborne, W. C. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Cochran, Davis, Dawſon, Dent, Elmendorf, Findley, Fowler, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Gilleſpie, Gregg, Hanna, Harper, Harriſon, Havens, Heiſter, Holmes, Hoſmer, Jones, Locke, Macon, Matthews, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, Morris, New, Nicholas, J. Parker, Sinnickſon, Skinner, S. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, Thomſon, Tillinghaſt, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Alen, Varnum, Venable, J. Williams, R. Williams—62.

The motion being negatived, the ſenſe of the houſe was then taken upon the main queſtion, as originally offered, and it was carried. The houſe adjourned about 8 o'clock in the evening.

After the journal was read this morning,

Mr. D. Foſter reported a bill for the relief of Lucy Clark, which was twice read and committed for to-morrow.

The Speaker deſired members to prepare their ballots for the election of three managers of the impeachment againſt William Blount, which remained to be elected.

Mr. Pinckney hoped the houſe would now adjourn, in order that the Committee of Privileges might proceed in the buſineſs which had been committed to them, as it was deſirable that it ſhould be diſpoſed of as ſoon as poſſible.

The motion for adjournment was put and negatived, 4 to 33.

The houſe then proceeded to the election of the three managers, and the votes having been collected, Meſſrs. D. Foſter and Jones were again appointed tellers; and having counted the votes, reported as follows:

That the whole number of votes was ninety, that therefore 46 made a choice; that

Mr. Dennis had 61 votes
Evans 61
Imlay 60

And that of courſe they were duly elected.

Mr. Macon, from the committee of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs, made a report on the ſubject of the ſalaries of the clerks employed in the public offices, which was committed for to morrow.

The motion for adjournment was again renewed and carried. Adjourned.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January, 31.

On Monday evening laſt, the new Theatre was opened to the moſt overflowing houſe that was ever witneſſed in this city. Though the commiſſioners have been conſtrained to open it in an unfiniſhed ſtate, it ſtill gave high ſatisfaction. The eſſential requiſites of ſeeing and hearing have been happily attained. We do not ever remember to have been in any Theatre where the view of the ſtage is ſo complete from all parts of the houſe; or where the actors are heard with ſuch diſtinctneſs.

The houſe is made to contain about 2000 perſons. The audience part, though wanting in thoſe brilliant decorations which the artiſts have deſigned for it, yet exhibited a neatneſs and ſimplicity which were highly agreeable. The ſtage was every thing which could be wiſhed. The ſcenery was executed in the moſt maſterly ſtyle. The extenſiveneſs of the ſcale upon which the ſcens are executed; the correctneſs of the deſigns and the elegance of the painting, preſented the moſt beautiful views which imagination can conceive. The ſcenery was, of itſelf, worth a viſit to the Theatre.

The company are known to the public; and they played with great ſpirit. We indeed think it the beſt company of comedians which has as yet appeared on the boards of any theatre in this place; and we preſume they will this ſeaſon, receive an uncommon ſhare of public patronage.

Great credit is due to the Meſſrs. *Mangins*, who were the architects of the houſe, for their ſkilful and commodious arrangements: and too much cannot be ſaid for the ſcience of Mr. *Ciceri*, as the machiniſt, and for his taſte as ſcene painter. They are artiſts who would do honour to any country, and are a great acquiſition to this.

Another robbery, we are informed, was committed the night before laſt, at the houſe of James Temple, eſq. on the Greenwich road, by 8 or 10 perſons: and we are further informed, that ſome circumſtances attending it, lead to ſtrong ſuſpicions that it muſt have been perpetrated, or inſtigated, by perſons who had a more accurate knowledge of the ſituation of the family than could have been attained by general marauders.

A little after 8 o'clock laſt evening (ſays the South Carolina State Gazette of January 13,) this city was alarmed by the cry of fire. It commenced on the weſt ſide of Union-ſtreet, in the houſe of M. England.

The night was calm, wind at S. W. but the danger was formidable from the great number of wooden buildings adjacent.

Three or four houſes, beſides back buildings have been burnt; the particular loſſes, we have not learnt.

Inſurance Office of the State of Pennſylvania.

Februaryy 1, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of ſeventy dollars on each ſhare of the Stock of the company, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal repreſentatives after the 10th inſt.

JAMES S. COX, *Preſident.*

Februry 1 d15t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 1.

Mr. Griſwold,—Lyon,—and a hint to Mr. Baldwin.

MR. FENNO,

IT ſeems as if the Editors of ſome Newſpapers cannot tread the path of truth even on the moſt recent occurrence. A truth lodged in their minds immediately undergoes ſome horrid diſtortion, and is caſt forth the vile abortion of falſehood and malice. Such is BACHE's account of the affair between Mr. GRISWOLD and LYON. the one a man as reſpectable, honorable, and uſeful to his country, as the other is the reverſe. In your Gazette of this evening, you have given a correct ſtatement of the facts relative to this buſineſs, as I learn from ſeveral ſources of authentic teſtimony. A moſt unmanner'd ruffian has offered Mr. GRISWOLD an inſult never to be endured. With a preſence of mind not to have been expected from his ſtrength and ſpirit, but highly honorable, he refrained from ſtriking him to his feet, even to the deſtruction of that reſpect and order which ſhould ever be obſerved to the Repreſentatives of America. The Houſe have taken, as they ought, the affront upon themſelves; but as they have not done it upon Mr. GRISWOLD's application, it cannot be ſuppoſed he has relinquiſhed his right to redreſs himſelf, if they ſhall fall ſhort of doing him juſtice. If the Houſe, then, ſhall be ſo loſt or indifferent to their own dignity; if they ſhall be ſo tame or ſo timid, under the moſt groſs and unprecedented outrage that has ever been offered to a public body; or if they ſhall be ſo ſunk in the filth of party and diſhonour, as ſtill to ſuffer this beaſt to ſit among them upon equal terms; it is to be hoped Mr. GRISWOLD will not ſuffer ſo baſe an example to influence him, or reſtrain his reſentment, As LYON has received every ſpecies of inſult, and been uſed to nothing elſe all his life, from the days of his ſervitude to his higheſt exaltation; as diſhonor and contempt have been heaped upon him for years without effect, or any excitement of feeling; it muſt be taken for granted that he has no feeling for ſuch puniſhment. His vile and worthleſs carcale is all that knows ſenſibility about him; and an appeal muſt be made to that. I therefore am of opinion that Mr. GRISWOLD ſhould moſt inflexibly reſolve to beat this fellow daily and every day, until one or the other of them ſhall be compelled to leave that houſe; for ſurely Mr. GRISWOLD ſhould never ſit again with him as an equal and a gentleman. If LYON is to be protected and juſtified, and He is to be expelled for taking a juſt vengeance on his brutality, he will have little cauſe of regret at leaving a body ſo inſenſible to its own dignity, and ſo unjuſt to his injuries.

How happens it that Mr. BALDWIN, who, ſome time ſince, made ſuch a piteous petition to the Houſe, to protect him from a *fair meeting* with Gen. GUNN has ſo changed his opinion about privilege, and the ſanctity of the perſons of the members, as, throughout, to vote in favor of this brutal aſſault upon Mr. GRISWOLD, and to protect the offender from puniſhment. I wiſh ſome member would call on Mr. BALDWIN for his opinion on this ſubject.

January 31. DECUS.

The CRESCENT Frigate, Captain Newman, has ſailed from Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, for Algiers. Mr. O'Brien, Conſul General of the United States to that government went paſſenger.

Two new born infants were left at different houſes in this city, on the ſame evening of the preſent week. The one in an entry in Market Street, the other in Fourth ſtreet. The inhuman wretches who have done this, guilty of every thing ſhort of murder, are informed, that the infants were both ſent to the Alms Houſe, after being provided with neceſſary cloathing, where thoſe concerned in the vile tranſaction may learn further particulars; and where the mothers, if ſuch they may be called, ſhould they ever feel compunction for the paſt, may atone in ſome degree for their inhumanity, by miniſtering to their future neceſſities, ſhould the infants ſurvive the ſhock firſt given, which is not often the caſe.

Capt. Meany, of the Roſe, from the Iſle of France, informs that the fleet under Admiral Rainier, compoſing the expedition againſt Manilla, had ſet ſail from Calcutta; but meeting with the loſs of three of the tranſports, or ſtore-ſhips in the river Ganges, one of which contained all the field artillery: The fleet had ſtopped at Pula Penang, an iſland in the ſtreights of Malacca, where it is ſuppoſed the Admiral would remain ſome time, or return to Calcutta. This intelligence was brought by the corvette Brule Guelle, from Tranquebar, ſent from the Iſle of France, to gain information of the deſtination of the Britiſh; and by the Sea-flower, of the port, from Pondicherry, the ſupercargo of which ſhip (Mr. Boband) informed Capt. M. that he had heard of the loſs of an American ſhip.

The French frigate la Pruneuſe was the only ſhip of war at the Iſle of France the other ſhips of Admiral Sercey's ſquadron being out on a cruiſe. There had been no arrivals for three months previous to that of the Roſe; and as the inhabitants depend upon American veſſels for ſupplies, proviſions became very ſcarce and dear.

Meſſrs. Montbrun, Charles, and Joſeph Deſbaſſayns, planters of the iſle of Bourbon, and Capt. Jonathan Derby, of the Ketch John of Salem, came paſſengers with Capt. Meany.

The following were the prices current October 18:—Beef 12 dollars; pork 15; flour 8; Bordeaux wine 30 per hhd; butter 1-6th per pound; lard 1-8th; coffee 17 to 18 per bag; cotton 1-3d per lb: indigo 1-2; Manilla 1 1-2; and ſugar from 10 to 12.

Capt. Meany favored us with Madras Gazettes, to 19th of July; but they do not contain any material intelligence.

PROCLAMATION.

By JOHN WHYTE, Eſq. Major-General Commanding in Chief his Britannic Majeſty's forces in St. Domingo, &c. &c. &c.

Men of all nations however differing in political principles, and on forms of government, have ever agreed on the neceſſity of bringing to public and exemplary puniſhment, the authors and perpetrators of acts of piracy and private aſſaſſination. An act of this nature, attended with the moſt horrid circumſtances of ſavage atrocity, committed on men and women, officers and privates, indiſcriminately, having lately happened on board his Britannic majeſty's frigate the Hermione, which was ſeized on or about the 24th September laſt, by a part of the crew, and carried by them after the barbarous murder of more than forty officers, ſeamen, mariners and women, into the Spaniſh port of La Guira; this is to call upon all men, to aſſiſt to their utmoſt, in ſecuring and bringing to juſtice the perpetrators. And I do hereby promiſe a reward of one thouſand DOLLARS, on the ſafe delivery to any officer of the ſea or land ſervice, or to the civil power in any of his Britannic majeſty's dominions, any of the perſons concerned in the above horrible act. And I do promiſe full pardon to thoſe (principals excepted) who may aſſiſt in ſeizing and delivering up to juſtice, the ringleaders of this mutiny and murder.

His moſt Catholic Majeſty's governor of La Guira, refuſed to take advantage of this traiterous act; and I have cauſed this proclamation to be tranſlated into French and Spaniſh, that theſe ruffians may not find an aſylum in any country.

Given under my hand and ſeal at arms, at Port-au Prince, the firſt day of December, in the thirty-eighth year of his majeſty's reign, *Annoque Domini* 1797.

(Signed) JOHN WHYTE, Major General.

By order of the General.

W. J THOMPSON, Secretary.

We mentioned in yeſterday's paper an embargo at the Havannah, which we have ſince learnt took place on account of the ſailing of two large frigates, and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels of war for Porto Rico, with ſeveral tranſports with men and ſtores; a packet from Corunna, and a packet for Cadiz. This fleet was driven back three days after by a gale of wind from the northward, except one of the frigates, which was caſt away on Salt Key; the men and guns, &c. were however ſaved by the other ſhips.

The mulattoes, negroes and Charaibs have riſen and taken poſſeſſion of the iſland of Trinidada, except the capital.

Three regiments had ſailed from Martinico to the relief of Trinidada.

The Theatre at Richmond was burnt on the 24th ult.

JAMES JACKSON is elected Governor of the State of Georgia.

New-York, Jan. 31.

Laſt eveving arrived the ſhip Perſeverance capt. Williamſon, in 16 days from Port au-Prince, who ſailed under convoy of the Britiſh government ſhip Lion, of 20 guns, in company of the following named veſſels:

Brig Lively, Cox, of Philadelphia.
Patty, Ropes, of Salem.
Harmony, Marſhall, of Charleſton.
Ship Mercury, Morriſon, of New-York.
Succeſs, Miller, of do.
Schr. Little John, of do.
Hope, Putman, of Baltimore.
Sloop Dolphin, Tappen, of Newburyport.

Veſſels left in Port-au Prince when capt. W. ſailed:—

Brig Active, Elliot, for Philadelphia.
Delaware, Dupuy, do.
Schr. Minerva, Anduale, do.
Little Will, Pearſon, do.
Elizabeth, Fraſer, do.
Thomas, Vandyke, do.

The following American veſſels were in Gonaives on the 7th January:—

Brig Ann, Moffat, of Philadelphia.
Schr. Milton, Codman, Boſton.
Dolphin, Clark, Baltimore.
Sloop Thomas and Sally, Gilbert, Norfolk.

On the 12th of Jan. the Britiſh government ſhip Kingſton, of 16 guns. capt. Ferguſon, ſailed from Port-au-Prince, for C. N. Mole, and in chaſe of a French brigand barge, run on ſhore, where the captain and crew abandoned and left her, after which the French took poſſeſſion of her; ſhe was allowed to be a remarkable faſt ſailer.

The Perſeverance had 13 days paſſage to the Capes of the Delaware.

Same evening arrived the Britiſh armed brig Earl of Moira, capt. Fawſon, from Halifax, in 11 days.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

FEBRUARY 2.

Will be preſented, (for the firſt time in America) a new Tragedy (in three Acts,) called

Fenelon;

OR, THE NUNS OF CAMBRAY.

[Altered from a celebrated French Play of that name, performed at Paris with unbounded applauſe.]

Fenelon, (Archbiſhop of Cambray)	Mr. Pennell
Delmance,	Mr. Warren
Officer of the Houſehold,	Mr. T. Warrell
Eloiſa,	Mrs. Merry
Amelia,	Mrs. Marſhall
Iſaura,	Mrs. Francis
Abbeſs,	Mrs. L'Eſtrange

To which will be added, a Comic Opera, (three Acts), called

Inkle and Yarico.

[With the original overture and accompaniments.]

Inkle,	Mr Marſhall
Sir Chriſtopher Curry,	Mr Warren
Medium,	Mr Francis
Camply,	Mr Fox
Trudge,	Mr Bernard
Planter,	Mr Warrell
Waiter,	Mr T. Warrell
Yarico,	Mrs Warrell
Narciſſa,	Mrs L'Eſtrange
Wowſki,	Mrs Chmixon
Patty,	Mrs Bernard.

☞ On Saturday, (by deſire) the firſt part of King Henry IVth, or, the Humours of Sir John Falſtaff; with entertainments.

FOUND,

In Sprucc ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening the 21ſt inſt 2 trunks.—Enquire at No. 50, North Fourth Street.

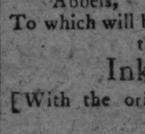
February 1 *3t.

EDWARD DUNANT,

No. 149, South Front-ſtreet,

HAS on hand, of the cargo, per Johanna, direct from Malaga, for ſale,

300 kegs ſun Raiſins
150 boxes } bloom Raiſins
150 jars }
120 boxes Muſcatel do.
80 jars Grapes
20 kegs Figs—and
Malaga Wine in hhds. and qr. caſks



For freight or charter,

The ſaid Brig JOHANNA, being a Dane of about 200 tons burthen. Apply as above.

January 31. 3t

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Poſt Roads will be received at the General Poſt Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcaſtle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Cloughs, Dagſborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court houſe to Northampton court houſe three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrrive at Northampton court houſe on Thuſday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court houſe every Friday, Monday and Wedneſday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wedneſday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court houſe on Friday, Monday and Wedneſday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court houſe every Saturday, Tueſday and Thurſday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wedneſday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M,

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court houſe to Norfolk three times a week

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court houſe every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wedneſday, Friday and Monday a 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court houſe in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court houſe every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court houſe in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Chriſtiana, Middletown, Warwick and Georgetown croſs roads to Cheſtertown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tueſday and Thurſday by 9 P M, and arrive at Cheſtertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Cheſtertown every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Cheſtertown on Tueſday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Cheſtertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tueſday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Cheſtertown by Centerville, Eaſton, Newmarket, Vienna, Saliſbury, Snowhill and Princeſs Ann to Saliſbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Cheſtertown every Wedneſday at 7 A M, arrive at Eaſton by 4 P M. Leave Eaſton on Thurſday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princeſs Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princeſs Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Eaſton the next day or Monday by 6 P M Leave Eaſton on Tueſday by 8 A M, and arrive at Cheſtertown ſame day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horſe once a week.

Leave Harford every Tueſday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horſe by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horſe on Wedneſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tueſday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorſe to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorſe on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thurſday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Peterſburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leeſburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tueſday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leeſburg on Wedneſday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leeſburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbottſtown, Gettiſburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamſport, Martinſburg, Wincheſter, Stevenſburg and Straſburg to Woodſtock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinſburg on Tueſday by 11 A M. Leave Martinſburg on Tueſday noon and arrive at Woodſtock on Wedneſday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodſtock on Thurſday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinſburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittſburg by Cannonſburg, Waſhington, Weſt Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fiſhing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittſburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fiſhing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fiſhing creek on Wedneſday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittſburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Waſhington by Brownſville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Waſhington by 6 P M. Leave Waſhington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencaſtle and Chambersburg to Shippenſburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippenſburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippenſburg every Tueſday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabeth town at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wedneſday noon, and at Baltimore on Thurſday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tueſday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tueſday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piſcataway, Porttobacco, Ilenſfreſh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piſcataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piſcataway on Tueſday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wedneſday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thurſday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15 From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court houſe to St. Leonards once a week

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladenſburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquaſco, Bennedict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladenſburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlboroughon Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chapticoevery Thurſday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladenſburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court houſe to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thurſday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodſtock by Newmarket, Rockingham court houſe, Staunton, Lexington and Fincaſtle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodſtock every Thurſday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tueſday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock)noon) and arrive at Woodſtock on Wedneſday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court houſe and Wythe court houſe to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court houſe on Tueſday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wedneſday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thurſday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court houſe on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Joneſborough Greenville, Moffat's ſtore and Jefferſon court houſe to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thurſday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats ſtore on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wedneſday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Wincheſter by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Wincheſter every Thurſday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Wincheſter on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leeſburg and Shepherdſtown to Martinſburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wedneſday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinſburg on Friday by 10 A M: Returning—Leave Martinſburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Frederickſbburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Glouceſter court houſe to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Frederickſburg every Wedneſday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thurſday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Frederickſburg on Tueſday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court houſe, Weſtmoreland court houſe, Kinſale, Farnham church and Northumberland court houſe to Lancaſter court houſe once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thurſday noon and arrive at Lancaſter court houſe on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaſter court houſe every Saturday by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Frederickſburg by Culpeper court houſe & Orange c. h. to Charlotteſville once a week.

Leave Frederickſburg every Tueſday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlotteſville on Thurſday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlotteſville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Frederickſburg on Tueſday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-houſe Columbia and Charlotteſville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tueſday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlotteſville on Thurſday by 11 A M. Leave Charlotteſville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlotteſville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tueſday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-houſe and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-houſe once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-houſe on Tueſday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-houſe every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thurſday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlotteſvile by Warren, Warminſter, New-Market, Amherſt court houſe, Cabellſburg, and Maddiſon to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlotteſville every Thurſday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tueſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlotteſville on Thurſday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in ſtages as often as they ſhall run.

Leave Richmond every Wedneſday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thurſday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tueſday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court houſe, Cumberland court houſe, Prince Edward court houſe and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tueſday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wedneſday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincaſtle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincaſtle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincaſtle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tueſday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tueſday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court houſe by Charlotte court houſe to Halifax court houſe once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court houſe every Thurſday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court houſe on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court houſe on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court houſe on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-houſe by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-houſe, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-houſe every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tueſday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-houſe on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes'sford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wedneſday and Saturday by 5, A M, and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thurſday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-houſe to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M, and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldſons by Greesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houſes and Edmunds ſtore to Goldſon's once a week.

Leave Goldſon's every Wedneſday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Poſt-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Waſhington to Newbern, once a week Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tueſday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wedneſday by 6, A M, at Waſhington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thurſday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Waſhington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Joneſburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wedneſday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thurſday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tueſday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wedneſday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-houſe, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Winton and Windſor to Edenton once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wedneſday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wedneſday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamſton and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wedneſday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wedneſday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Waſhington once a week

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Waſhington on Wedneſday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Waſhington every Wedneſday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamſborough, Oxford, Hillſborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Saliſbury and Stateſville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-houſe to Saliſbury, and from thence by the ſame route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillſborough on Wedneſday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Saliſbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Saliſbury on Tueſday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wedneſday at 9, A M, at Hillſborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillſborough by Mount Tirzah, Perſon court-houſe, Leaſburg, Caſwell court-houſe and Rockingham court-houſe to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillſborough every other Thurſday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A. M, and arrive at Hillſborough on Tueſday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntſville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wedneſday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thurſday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louiſburg by Naſh court-houſe to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louiſburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louiſburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Wayneſborough, and Kingſton to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tueſday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillſborough, and from Hillſborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-houſe to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-houſe.

Leave Raleigh every Tueſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillſborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillſborough every Wedneſday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thurſday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Waſhington, Sarecto and Sampſon court-houſe to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tueſday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thurſday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thurſday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-houſe to Saliſbury, and from Saliſbury by Montgomery court-houſe, Anſon court-houſe and Richmond court-houſe to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Saliſbury on Tueſday by 9 A M, Leave Saliſbury every Tueſday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tueſday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thurſday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaſter court-houſe, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Stateſville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Stateſville on Thurſday by 6 P M Leave Stateſville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

53. From Columbia by Winnſborough, Cheſter court-houſe, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-houſe to Pickenſville, and from Pickenſville by Laurens court-houſe and Newbury court-houſe to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each poſt-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wedneſday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickenſville on Thurſday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-houſe on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleſton, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charleſton on Thurſday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleſton every Thurſday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-houſe by Cambridge, Abbeville court-houſe, Pendleton court-houſe, Hartonsford, Franklin court-houſe, Elberton and Peterſburg to Waſhington, and from Waſhington by Peterſburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-houſe, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-houſe every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-houſe on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-houſe by 7 P M, at Peterſburg on Tueſday by 10 A M, and at Waſhington by 5 P M. Leave Waſhington every Wedneſday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thurſday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-houſe by 7 P M.

56 From Auguſta by Waſhington, Greenſburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Auguſta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Waſhington on Tueſday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thurſday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Auguſta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thurſday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thurſday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A. M.

Note 1. The Poſt Maſter General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, be previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expenſe that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the Contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails deſtined for ſuch depending Mail, loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 4. Newſpapers as well as Letters are to be ſent in the Mails; and if any perſon making propoſals deſires to carry newſpapers other than thoſe conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry it with that emolument and for what ſum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals the alterations deſired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Perſons making propoſals are deſired to ſtate their prices in groſs by the year, and not by the mile. Thoſe who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the poſt offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31ſt day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſt-Maſter General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.

tuth&st14thF

House and Lots; *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handſome two ſtory Houſe. with the Lot on which it is erected, ſituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houſe is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ſtreet, and extends with the ſame breadth to back ſtreet. Alſo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, ſeparated from the former by back ſtreet. One third only of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, ſuch credit will be given as the purchaſer may chuſe. This property will be ſold free of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, reſiding in Bordentown, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-ſtreet.

December 2. 3awtf

Princeton—*New-Jerſey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient Houſe in which the late Mrs. Ann Witherſpoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker, lived; together with all the appurtenances. The houſe is two ſtories high, of frame work, and painted. There are are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the ſecond floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret ſpacious—The back yard is paved with ſtones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a ſmoke houſe, and houſe for aſhes—and behind it a carriage houſe; hay loft, granary, and convenient ſtables, with four ſtalls for horſes, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the ſtreet, and 254 feet deep, ſomewhat more than one half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent ſoil.

For terms, which will be made very reaſonable, apply to the reverend

Samuel S. Smith.

January 19 2aw4w

Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-ſtreet.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for ſale, a few of his new invented, and much admired ſide board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent ſwell, ſonopahant and French harp ſtop, which for ſenſibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, ſimplicity and durability of conſtruction, the ſuperiority of which he flatters himſelf, a ſingle trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inſpection, of the very beſt ſeaſoned materials, he can ſell on reaſonable terms for CASH. Inſtruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

A Gardener wanted.

A perſon well acquainted with gardening, and who would occaſionally attend market, may hear of a place by applying at the 12 mile ſtone, on the Briſtol road, or No. 109, Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia. A ſingle man would be preferede

Jan. 20. 2awtf

For Sale,

The time of a young Mulatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to ſerve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and underſtands houſe work. Enquire at No. 97, North 5th ſtreet.

Jan. 22. *cod2w

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,
From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber,
No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

Boſton Glaſs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glaſs is now commenced at the Glaſs Houſe in Boſton.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boſton Glaſs, as it is ſo well known throughout the United States to be in every reſpect greatly ſuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any ſize commonly uſed; and may be conſtantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPPER, at the Glaſs Houſe.

Orders from the diſtant States to be addreſſed to MR. SAMUEL GORE, Court-ſtreet, Boſton.

☞ Two or three good Glaſs makers are wanted at the above works; ſuch as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be ſure of employ, by application to MR. GEORGE L. LINDT, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glaſs, they will meet with the ſame encouragement.

Boſton, Jan. 16. 25—2aw6w

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine-ſtreet, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The Partnerſhip between them and Joſeph B. Barry, has been diſſolved by mutual conſent. Cavanagh and Hearn have juſt received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to ſell on very reaſonable terroſs for caſh. Orders from the country moſt punctually executed. Vineers of all kinds cut as uſual.

Jan. 15. 2aw4w

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Peter Gill, late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted to.

JOHN MURPHY,
PETER SCRAVENDYKE, } Executors.
THOMAS FARRELL,

Philad. Jan. 16. 1798. *2aw4w

Juſt received a Freſh Supply.

Engliſh Grammar,

The ſecond edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different claſſes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and obſervations for aſſiſting the more advanced ſtudents to write with perſpicuity and accuracy,

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully anſwers the profeſſions in the Title. The appendix contains ſome of the beſt rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have ſeen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciouſly ſelected; its arrangement is diſtinct and well adapted to the purpoſe of inſtruction and its expreſſion is ſimple, perſpicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796

Engliſh Exercifes,

Adapted to the Grammar lately publiſhed by Lindley Murray, conſiſting of exemplification of the parts of ſpeech, inſtances of falſe orthography, violations of the rules of ſyntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules reſpecting perſpicuity and accuracy, deſigned for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the uſe of ſchools.

"We have been much pleaſed with the peruſal of theſe Exerciſes. They occupy with diſtinguiſhed excellence a moſt important place in the ſcience of the Engliſh language; and as ſuch, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all thoſe who are deſirous of attaining correctneſs and preciſion in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for ſale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book ſtore, No. 87, Market ſtreet.

January 11. 3taw2w.

This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG.

Auguſt 25.

FOR SALE,
By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Cheſnut and Front ſtreets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Alſo*, a general aſſortment of Tools, Eiles and Materials, conſiſting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour braſs pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glaſſes, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, ſtand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

* * Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

The Hiſtory of Pennſylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where ſubſcriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed propoſals, until the work is ready for the ſubſcribers.

July 18. 2awtf

This day is Publiſhed,

At the Office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,

[Price one dollar and a half,]

A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Miſſion to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6.

BY JAMES MONROE,

Late Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the ſaid Republic

Illuſtrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.

A very liberal allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

December 23. *6t.